

THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Official Papers.

NOTES BY THE DEWAN ON TOUR.—(1891-92.)—*Continued.*

158. 8th January 1892.—*Pavagada to Midigesi* (20 miles).—The Rajvanti tank, about 4 miles from Pavagada, was quite dry. A portion of the bed was cultivated, and the rest was being prepared for cultivation.

159. I then had to pass through 8 miles of British Territory forming a portion of the Madaksira Taluk of the Anantapur District.

160. Passing on into the Maddagiri Taluk, I came across the Bidarakere tank, the bund of which was recently repaired by the Public Works Department. The tank was dry, but some cultivation was carried on in the bed with the aid of a well. The sinking of such wells or water-holes in the beds of tanks will be most useful, as with their help, some crop can always be raised, even where there is in the soil no moisture sufficient for cultivation in the ordinary way. Where such wells have to be dug and water for cultivation has to be lifted therefrom, the raiyats are generally unwilling to pay any money assessment, and when this is the case, the Deputy Commissioner should resort to Batayi, making the raiyat's share of the grain produced as liberal as may be necessary, say from $\frac{3}{4}$ ths to even $\frac{7}{8}$ ths, besides giving him the whole of the straw. The great object of Government is to cause the production during the present season of as much fodder and food as possible. The proper utilization of the dry tank beds, in accordance with the liberal views above expressed, will go a great way towards the realization of this object.

161. In the evening went up the Midigesi hill.

162. 9th January 1892.—*Midigesi to Maddagiri* (13 miles).—At Virachannahalli, the people wanted the old katté to be repaired. It may be taken up as a village work by the Revenue Department, but no direct irrigation should be allowed therefrom. The raiyats of Tippagondahalli asked for a feeder to their tank from Hoskere Chikkakere. It may also be done as a village work. The raiyats of Hoskere village ask that the sluices of Hoskere Dodkere tank be lowered. The Executive Engineer says that a new low level sluice will be early built.

163. At Avergal, it was represented that the 4 or 5 drinking water wells in the village had no water. This should receive the Deputy Commissioner's early attention.

164. At Jadegondanahalli, I noticed that the raiyats are sinking several good irrigation wells in their lands without the help of advances from Government. In these parts, the Kartik dry crop under wells is said to have been good, and the crop on Beddalu or unirrigated lands to have been 8 annas.

165. Arrived at Maddagiri at 9 A. M. There are two stone wells (*Kallyanis*) near the new Travellers' Bungalow, which are plentifully supplied with water by subterranean springs. Irrigation is carried on under one of them, and the other being on the road side, is used by travellers. I gave instructions to the local authorities to have the dirty water in these wells baled out, to enclose the wells and keep the whole place tidy.

166. The people present represented that the condition of this Taluk was fair: the out-turn from lands under wells had been good, but dry crops and those under tanks had failed in several places; there was fodder in the Maddagiri Forests which had been thrown open to the public.

167. In the evening, inspected the Taluk Cutcherry and the Munsiff's Court House on the Fort rampart. The proposal to build additional rooms for the Amildar's office on the main gateway into the Fort is good. The Jamabandi house may be the Assistant Commissioner's Office, and if necessary, the whole of it could be utilized for this purpose, after the present Munsiff, Mr. Budan Sheriff, vacates it, his successor being required to find a house for himself in the town. The ground surrounding these public buildings should be kept more tidy. It requires much levelling and removal of debris, rank vegetation and unsightly walls, all which I pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner. The whole place, including the further approach into the fort, is capable of much improvement.

168. After going up the hill some distance, I returned to the town and visited the two large temples. They are in very good order, except in one or two places which should be attended to in the Muzarayi Department. The temples *nominal* tastiks (as I noticed to be the case also in the two temples *es* *ut*). A general revision of all temple tastiks is required.

169. The town, it is said, becomes damp and unhealthy in the rainy season, when the Cholanahalli tank fills. A good drain (such as I explained to the Deputy Commissioner and Executive Engineer) will probably make the place more healthy. The local officers should investigate the matter.

170. 10th January 1892.—In the morning I visited the villages of Sagavanahalli, Mallenahalli, Bijavara, Vadduhalli, Basavanahalli and Siddapur. The dry crops have all been harvested, the yield is said to have varied much in different places. The gardens under wells are thriving. Wet lands under wells and Talpargis are being prepared for Vaisakpaddy. In suitable localities lands assessed dry by the Survey are being converted into gardens by means of new wells. At the Bijvare tank, the raiyats complained that the Cholanahalli Kodi Nala entered this tank by the side of the right sluice, and the channels cut by them to the head of the sluice got silted up every year. They asked for a new sluice at a lower level near the centre of the bund. The request is most reasonable and should be granted, as the annual excavation of a deep long channel is a matter of much hardship to the raiyats holding lands under the tank.

171. The weirs of the Siddapur tank were raised by 2 feet six years ago. The raiyats want them raised by one foot more. The request deserves consideration, provided the Jodidar whose lands will be submerged can be compensated in some adequate way. The Deputy Commissioner will kindly make early enquiries and take needful action in this matter.

172. In the evening, some of the principal inhabitants of Maddagiri visited me. In their representations, they referred to an impending famine, and with satisfaction to the present action of Government. I told them that the general condition of their Taluk was good and gave me no cause for anxiety, that the rise in prices only affected a small class, and that if the South-West monsoon proved favorable, there was nothing to fear.

173. A portion of the road from Maddagiri to Dodballapur appears to have been abandoned on account of the Makalidurg ghat, and in lieu of this portion, a branch made to Tondebhavi, which would be a station on the new Hindupur Railway. A most useful Railway feeder for Maddagiri would however be a line from near Timmanhalli due east to Goribidnur. A short road from Koratagere via Rampur and Basavanhalli to join such a Railway feeder would follow very nearly the present cart track, on which there is now a good deal of traffic. I asked the Executive Engineer to investigate these projects at an early date as they would afford very suitable work in the present season.

174. 11th January 1892.—Maddagiri to Tumkur (26 miles). On the way, visited the Cholanhalli tank. A breach in the bund of this tank was filled up, and weirs raised by 1 foot, 7 years ago. The raiyats complained that the main nala of this tank came direct to their sluice and brought much silt with it. They wanted this to be remedied and also asked for a silt trap. The matter should be considered in the Public Works Department. A small tank across the main feeder (which is being rapidly silted), if constructed above the road in some convenient situation, will be of great benefit to the people. In dry seasons, the sluice is fed by *Talapargis* and something should be done in the way I explained to the Executive Engineer to prevent the Talapargi channel being obliterated annually by the silt of the main feeder.

175. The raiyats of the Tumbadi village asked for a new tank from the Kodichannel of Mallekaval tank above. The matter should be considered.

176. Drove through the town of Koratagere. The crops in this Sub-Taluk were generally not so good as those of Maddagiri. There are 60 looms working in the town. The weavers complained that the order for granting advances to them were not sufficiently liberal, as they would not make enough for their livelihood if they obtained from Government on their manufactured articles only 75 per cent of their value. I told the Deputy Commissioner to use his discretion in making the advances, so as to leave proper wages to the weavers.

177. There was a general request here that Koratagere should be again made the Taluk Head-Quarters, as it had lost in importance since its reduction to a Deputy Amildar's station. The change was made some years ago after careful consideration, and no sufficient grounds exist for disturbing existing arrangements.

178. The raiyats asked that the weirs of the Agrahara Tank should be raised by 8 feet. The work is very desirable as it will greatly benefit the wet cultivation which now is very poor, except in exceptional years. The work should be undertaken at an early date.

179. As I passed the Golhalli Temple, the Brahmin Jodidars of Ahobala Agraharam asked for a loan for repairing their breached tank. They were told that rules had been passed for making such loans, and they might apply to the Deputy Commissioner.

180. Arrived at Tumkur at 11 A. M. I put up at Government House, and I pointed out to the Executive Engineer some improvements which seemed necessary to the out-houses.

181. In the evening, a number of merchants and other residents of Tumkur visited me. They said that they were badly in need of drinking water, as the Tumkur tank had dried up. They asked that the old well on the Kunigal road, the water of which was very good, should be deepened and repaired. Other wells in the town for drinking water were also asked for. The Deputy Commissioner was asked to consider their wants at once. It is believed that there is a *Talapargi* in the Tumkur tank bed. The Executive Engineer was asked to investigate the matter.

182. The proposed water-supply scheme of Tumkur was next discussed. The project submitted to Government did not seem to provide for a permanent supply. Natural springs exist in the hills on the North-East of the town, and they should be utilized for the water-supply. The subject requires careful further investigation, as much reliance cannot be placed upon rain-fed tanks in bad years.

183. The merchants asked that the Mohatarfa tax on grain Mandis should be excused this year, as the demand for grain from outside the Province was less now than before, and the price of ragi, which had risen to 49 Rs. per cart-load of 640 seers, had fallen to 41 and 42 Rs. I pointed out to them that high prices and brisk trade had benefited them, and were still benefiting them, and that they did not, in my opinion, stand in need of any reduction of the Mohatarfa, which has been fixed with their own consent at moderate rates.

184. They further asked that the contemplated revision of Municipal house tax should not be effected this year. They were informed that orders had already been issued to this effect.

185. They further asked that the assessment on lands under tanks should be remitted this year. They were informed that the matter was under consideration, and some concession would be granted where needed.

186. *12th January 1892.*—In the morning I saw the places in the tank bed, where old *Talapargis* were said to have existed. It was evident that portions of the bed were under cultivation in former years with the help of the water from such under-ground springs. One or two excavations should be made in the most likely places, and if water was tapped, a channel should be made to take the water as near as possible towards the bund and the town. This would not only help the water-supply of the town, but also allow of some cultivation of the bed.

187. There is no cultivation in this tank bed, because it has been dry for several months, the later rains, which were expected, having completely failed. But a portion of the bed can easily be cultivated from wells under a liberal Batayi system, as elsewhere ordered. There, however, appears to be some difficulty in getting the neighbouring raiyats to come forward to cultivate the bed on any terms whatsoever, because they have their own lands with wells, and they would prefer working on them. The town has a population of over 11,000, and there are many poor people for whom work has to be found for the next few months, and *amani* cultivation of the tank bed with the aid of water lifted from new holes to be dug would be a very suitable kind of relief work. I arranged with the Deputy Commissioner for the commencement of this work at once, as an experimental measure. Other works to be at once undertaken in the town are the deepening of the Ballenkatte and a big well above it, but below present drawing wells. All these works are calculated to give a better water-supply.

188. It was complained that the Karihalli well was not progressing. The Executive Engineer promised to look into the matter at once.

189. I visited various parts of the town, and saw the extension in progress, and afterwards took the train to Bangalore at 10-40 A. M. At the Golhalli Railway Station, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District met me. He gave a good account of work being done in Dodballapur Taluk which he had been visiting.

190. *14th January 1892.*—In the morning, I inspected with the Deputy Commissioner, the Fort improvements, the proposed Taragupet and the Agrahar Tank.

Fort Improvements.—Colonel Bowen and Mr. Madhava Rao have repeatedly strongly urged the removal altogether of the works on the North-West corner of the Fort, so as to improve the general appearance of the place, and to provide a suitable site for the proposed new market. A portion of the work appears to be an excrescence of a later date than the remainder, and its removal may be an advantage if it can be shown to be financially justifiable—that is to say, will the value of stones to be removed and of the ground to be recovered be nearly equal to the cost of removal and levelling? The Deputy Commissioner will kindly report upon this in due course.

New Taragupet.—An altered arrangement is proposed so as to allow of a Railway running through it. But in order to carry out this arrangement, we have to pay some 50,000 or 60,000 Rs. as compensation to the owners for the sites and the building work already done, and afterwards take our chance of realizing what we can by a re-sale of the sites. All this is, in my opinion, unnecessary for the sake

of a possible Railway in the uncertain future, especially as, should such a Railway become really necessary, we can easily align it very much as Captain Brackenbury's line was before taken to some where about the timber depôt. Such a line would pass on waste land and can at no time cost us much. Under such circumstances, the proposed alteration should be abandoned, and the owners allowed at once to complete their buildings as originally arranged. Some of the streets can be produced hereafter.

The Agrahar Tank.—All the sewage of Cotton-Petta and the refuse of the Mills get into this. This should be diverted from the tank, which should be kept in as pure a condition as possible. Whether the proposed bathing ghats should be at this tank or behind it, requires further consideration. If below the tank, I would certainly avoid the proximity of the burial ground, and go towards the Agrahar village. All this must be carefully looked into.

191. 15th January 1892.—In the morning, I inspected, with Colonel Bowen and Mr. Madhava Rao, Sankey's Reservoir and the Dam below it, intended to catch the leakage. The water in the tank is above the lower sluice level, and some of it is very much wanted for the Dharmambudhi, and the Chief Engineer was requested to arrange for this being done at once in communication with the Resident.

192. The very pressing character of the question of a permanent water-supply for Bangalore City is brought home to us with special significance in a year like the present, but as our control over Sankey's Reservoir is still pending the decision of the British Government, we cannot yet take final action in the matter. But assuming that the supply in Sankey's Reservoir will become available for the City, the best plan will be to have iron pipes from the low level sluice to a service cistern in a situation commanding the City, near the Yelahanka Gate for instance, and when the water in the tank falls below the low level sluice, to resort to pumping from the tank or Dam, or from both. Colonel Bowen has promised to complete the project and to make enquiries regarding the iron pipes required, whether they are available in India or have to be imported from England, &c.

193. The Dam is fairly water tight, and we decided that its height should be increased by several feet. We next saw the new road from Guttahalli to join the Tumkur Road, and the Deputy Commissioner's proposal for a small katté on one side of it was approved. We then walked over the bund of the Dharmambudhi feeder channel, the improvement of which is to be taken in hand at once in the Public Works Department. The Municipality has an estimate for it, in accordance with some instructions I before issued. These had better be transferred to the Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division.

194. I have requested the Deputy Commissioner to make a good excavation in the Sampangi Tank bed for the convenience of water-supply to the Alsur Petta side of the City. The deepening of the Dharmambudhi Tank bed might interfere with the water-supply project and should therefore be deferred for the present.

195. The removal of the Leper and Lunatic Asylums from their present situation in close proximity to the City is a measure on the urgency of which all officers present were agreed in opinion. The matter will be decided at a very early date.

196. The Silahdar lines are a source of pollution to the Dharmambudhi feeder. There is a syphon intended to carry the drainage to the other side of the feeder. It does not command the whole of the lines or the latrine by the road side. This Colonel Bowen promised to remedy.

197. It was long since decided that all new Silahdar huts should be built on the other side of the feeder on a site, which I and Colonel Hay had selected. Some old huts are being replaced by new ones on the old site. These had better go to the site on the other side of the feeder.

198. Separate orders have been passed on certain Municipal projects submitted by the Deputy Commissioner.

K. S.

CAMP No. D. 70 C., DATED PURLEHALLI, 4TH JANUARY 1892.

ORDER.—For the purpose of advances for Sagavali Kattés in the Chitaldroog District, under the Rules sanctioned in Notification No. 70 B of this date, a sum of Rs. 20,000 will be placed at once at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner from the General State Revenue. The advances should be given where they will at once be worked out for the benefit of local laboring classes and where such relief would be most useful for the present season. The Deputy Commissioner will submit, as early as possible, lists showing Talukwar distribution of the advances given. Any reasonable additional amount required for this purpose will be sanctioned upon the application of the Deputy Commissioner.

No advances out of the amount now sanctioned shall be given after the 31st March 1892, without the special order of Government.

The conditions as to the punctual commencement and execution of the works as laid down in the Rules should be strictly enforced.

READ the following extract from a Memorandum dated 13th January 1892 submitted by Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.

2. The question of relief to weavers is one that presses for immediate solution. The orders of Government regarding purchase of cloths at 75 per cent of the market value would not, I fear, give the needed relief. The 75 per cent will hardly cover the cost of materials used in the weaving, and will leave nothing for the labor. I had a meeting of the principal Rate-payers and representative *Sahukars* and weavers convened at my place on the 10th instant. The opinion was that it would be inconvenient for Government to make advances either of thread or of money. It is a task of extreme difficulty to select deserving men for relief, and to recover the advances made. The present suffering arises from the demand for cloths being slack. The practice is for *Dalals*, to purchase cloths each evening and sell them to outsiders. The demand being slack, the *Sahukars* are slow to purchase. The best arrangement will be for Government to step in and purchase cloths at market value and re-sell them when there is demand. But, for this there must be a trustworthy agency to advise Government regarding the value of cloths. Two or three *Sahukars* were consulted. They are willing to devote some time to this, but fear that their trade will suffer, if this has to be continued over any length of time. It was then proposed that they might be allowed some commission on their transactions. They agree to devote three hours every day on this understanding. It was resolved that they should get 1 per cent on every purchase, and 1 per cent on re-sale of cloths. They will execute a *Mutchalika* to Government to the effect that Government will get back the full value of the cloths purchased through their agency. The weavers also agree that this will be a satisfactory arrangement. It is not expected that the cloths will be long on the hands of Government. They will be re-sold by the commission agents who are *Dalals* for the Malnad and other merchants, whenever there is demand for them. The cloths will be stored in the old Hospital building in the Fort and kept on racks which are being got ready and will be guarded by the Police or by Municipal servants. The City *Amildar*, with the commission agent, will make the purchase each day between 2 and 5 P. M. A book will be opened showing the cloths purchased through each commission agent, and against the entry will be shown the sale of the cloth and the date of sale. Each month, the entries will be totalled and the commission earned paid to the agent.

3. The weavers and *Sahukars* estimate the daily purchases at 1,000 to 1,500 Rs. worth of cloth, but it is proposed to restrict purchases to Rs. 500 worth each day, the value of each cloth not to exceed Rs. 10. Assuming that the transaction would extend over 6 months, the total sum spent on purchases of cloths will be Rs. 90,000, but as the commission agents, who are men of means, have guaranteed Government the full value of the cloths purchased, the only loss suffered by Government will be the 2 per cent commission, which will be only Rs. 1,800 for 6 months. The cloths also will be security for the money and will not be parted with, until their value is paid. The Rs. 1,800 above specified cannot be a large sum to spend, when it is considered that it will afford real and much needed and snifable relief to about 4,000 looms, and 10,000 weavers and those employed in industries dependent on them. Under this arrangement, there will be no necessity for making advances to weavers. This will be arranged by the *Sahukars* themselves as usual.

4. Since making these arrangements, I had a meeting convened at Doddballapur, where there are nearly 700 looms. After discussing the details of relief with the Sahukars and weavers, the men there arrived at precisely the same conclusion as the Sahukars and weavers at Bangalore. The meeting at Doddballapur was held on the 11th, the meeting at Bangalore being on the 10th, and the men at Doddballapur did not know the understanding come to in Bangalore. The Dalals there, however, will be content with a commission of 9 annas per 100 Rs. on purchase, and 1 rupee on re-sale. They expect the cloths will not long be on the hands of Government. The maximum value per cloth there will be Rs. 7, and the total value of purchase per day Rs. 200 or even less. The commission agents are well-to-do Sahukars and their security is perfectly reliable. There are about 20 houses of gunny bag makers, but there are no fibre plants grown this year, nor water to soak them in. These men must earn cooly on the Sivapur Tank within 2 miles off Doddballapur.

5. I solicit sanction for Rs. 100 to repair wooden racks already in the charge of the Municipality at Bangalore, and to the entertainment of a Clerk on Rs. 20 per month for keeping accounts of cloths purchased, and 2 Peons on Rs. 6 each, for storing the cloths, and contingencies, Rs. 10 per month.

6. Similarly, for Doddballapur, Rs. 100 for stands, a Clerk on Rs. 12, a Peon on Rs. 5, and contingencies Rs. 5.

7. Similar relief will be required in Anekal, Sarjapur and Domsandra and other places, and for these I shall submit separate proposals.

8. I may note that Cumbly weavers and coarse cotton cloth weavers (most of whom are Holiyas) will be provided for in this arrangement.

NO. D. 81, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH JANUARY 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—The arrangement herein proposed for the relief of weavers at Bangalore and Doddballapur commends itself to Government as practical and satisfactory.

2. A permanent advance for purchase of cloths in the Bangalore and Doddballapur Taluks is sanctioned as follows:—

Rs. 30,000 for Bangalore Taluk.
Rs. 9,000 for Doddballapur Taluk.

3. From these amounts, daily purchases will be made in the way proposed by Mr. Madhava Rao, and the permanent advance re-imbursed by sales as they take place from time to time.

4. The proposed temporary establishment as per details in the margin is sanctioned. The repair of wooden racks in the charge of the Municipality of Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 100 and the purchase of stands at Rs. 100 for Doddballapur are also sanctioned.

For Bangalore Taluk—	Rs.
One Clerk on Rs. 20 per month ...	20
Two Peons on Rs. 6 each per month. 12	
Contingencies Rs. 10 per month ...	10
	—
Total Rs.....	42 per month.

For Doddballapur Taluk—	Rs.
A Clerk on ...	12
A Peon on ...	5
Contingencies ...	5
	—
Total Rs.....	22 per month.

5. The arrangement must be discontinued when the necessity for it ceases, and subject to this condition, it is sanctioned for a maximum period of 6 months from this day.

6. Copies of these papers will be communicated to other Deputy Commissioners in order to enable them to adopt similar arrangements wherever necessary. It seems specially suitable for Molakalmuru weavers, whose case came recently before the Dewan.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPER :—

Circular No. 1.

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Dated Bangalore, 6th January 1892.

From

The Chief Engineer of Mysore.

To

The Executive Engineer, Mysore Division.

Do Channels Division.

Do Special Improvements Division

Do Hassan do

Do Kadur do

Do Shimoga do

Note.

The officers of the Department are doubtless aware that the prices of food grains have, in parts of the Province, reached so high a figure that, with the aggravation of a bad harvest, distress of a somewhat severe form is likely to supervene ere long in the northern and north-eastern taluks of the Province. Such distress will, at first, be sufficiently met by village relief works now being started under Civil Officers, but in a short lapse of time, it is possible that the demand for work on the part of the laboring population may exceed the work available on village minor tanks. In this case, it will obviously be necessary for the Public Works Department to enlarge its operations in the affected parts, and to do this effectively, so as to afford suitable relief work on a large scale, the establishments in the Chitaldroog, Tumkur and Kolar Districts are short-handed.

The Executive Engineers are further aware that we have no reserves of either officers or subordinates to fall back on in cases of emergency, that we cannot look for efficient help outside the Province, and therefore it may become imperative to strengthen the establishment in those Divisions which come within the affected zone by making drafts on the Divisions in which no extension of works is called for—at all events, for the present.

The Executive Engineers of the Divisions which come under the latter category are therefore warned to be prepared for any demand that may have to be made on their establishments in the course of the next few months. Such a demand will not be made unless urgent need occurs, but, when it is made, they will be expected to give up readily all the hands they can possibly spare.

With this object, I must ask them to carefully review during the next few weeks their absolute requirements, and consider what members—Assistant Engineers and Subordinates—they can spare without obvious detriment to works, and they should, on the 30th January, report definitely, what hands they can dispense with *temporarily*.

Under the circumstances, it will be desirable to stop all surveys and the preparation of projects, confining progress to works already in hand, and to such road and other repairs as cannot be postponed till better times. Hands that would otherwise be occupied on such projects and surveys will thus be released, and the supervision of work in progress should be reduced to the narrowest limits compatible with efficiency, so as to release Lower Subordinates and Taluk Mestris.

This call will not apply to the Nagamangala portion of the Mysore Division, which has itself to meet the demand for more extended public works; nor perhaps to the Channarayapatna and Arsikere tracts of Hassan, and the Channagiri Taluk of Shimoga. Executive Engineers will use their discretion in drawing the line beyond which their establishment cannot possibly be reduced even for a short period.

It is quite possible that no indent will have to be made, but should the necessity unfortunately arise, the Executive Engineers, to whom this Circular Note is addressed, must be prepared to comply with it at short notice.

CAMP No. D. 83, DATED, CHIKBALLAPUR, 18TH JANUARY 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—The instructions issued by the Chief Engineer in the above are very suitable and are approved. But Mandya and Malvalli should be added to Nagamangala as Taluks of the Mysore District, from which no Public Works Subordinates will be withdrawn.

L. ANANTASWAMI RAO,

Under-Secretary.